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House.

THE new charter gives the city police

jurisdiction for four miles from the

limits thereof. This will enable the city

to exercise a much-needed control over its

suburbs.

ALL the Democratic noise about the

loss of the surplus is without reason so

long as the revenues of the government

are sufficient to pay running expenses

and redeem the \$55,000,000 of four-and-

a-half per cent. bonds which fall due

this year.

THERE are some Democrats who al-

ready see that the transfer from the

treasury to the pockets of the consumers

of the \$55,000,000 of duties heretofore

collected on sugars is sure to popularize

the present tariff law, and as the result

they are not happy about it.

SUNDAY papers are keeping up a con-

trovercy over the religious belief or

church of General Sherman, as if it were

a matter of great importance. He was

an upright man, kind and generous to

all, and led a really Christian life. This

being the case, whether he belonged to

this or that church is of little conse-

quence.

THE Alliance House in Kansas un-

dertook to remove the disabilities of those

residents of that State who are disfran-

chised, unless each one asks to have his

disabilities removed, by passing a bill

repealing the disability act, but the

Senate would not concur. It was ascer-

tained that the bill was prepared at

Macon, Ga., and sent to Kansas through

the Alliance channels.

THREE Democratic members of the

West Virginia House voted against the

party gerrymander bill—one, a judge,

because it is unconstitutional, and two

because they had always tried to be

honest. If these two Democrats had

been brought up with the Democracy of

Indiana they would have sneered at the

suggestion that disfranchisement by ger-

rymanders is dishonest.

COL. GUY V. HENRY, of the Ninth

Cavalry, who has just been brevetted

brigadier-general for meritorious con-

duct during the recent campaign against

the Sioux, won his promotion fairly. It

was his regiment which, by hard marches

and a terrible all-night ride, reached

Pine Ridge just in time to save the

Seventh. They rode 102 miles in twenty-

four hours. The Ninth Cavalry is a

colored regiment, and when their timely

arrival saved Pine Ridge and the

Seventh, white men and black men

hugged one another on the field. The

color line was obliterated, and negro

equality was accepted without reserve.

THE new charter says: "No person

shall hold the office of councilman from

any ward unless he is, at the time of his

election, a resident voter thereof; a re-

moval of residence from such ward shall

vacate the office." Messrs. Pearson and

Stechman are no longer residents of the

wards from which they were elected, and

it is claimed by some that, under the

foregoing provision, they have there-

by vacated their offices. This is a forced

construction of the charter. The pro-

vision above quoted applies to council-

men elected hereafter. It was not in-

tended to be retroactive. Another sec-

tion of the charter continues present

members of the Council in office till the

expiration of the terms for which they

were elected.

THE election of a judge of the Su-

preme Court in Michigan, in April, will

be likely to bring out a full vote, not so

much because there is an interest in the

judgeship, but by reason of a desire to

strengthen the strength of the parties. The

Democrats undertook to use the indus-

trial parties in the State by inducing

them to unite upon a candidate whom

the Democrats had selected. But the

industrial nominated another man,

compelling the Democrats to make a

straight-out nomination. The attempt

of the Democrats to steal the Senate by

unseating two Republicans when the most

of them were absent, and in one case

where the committee had not made a

report, has caused the Republicans to

remember the kind of an enemy they

have to fight. The result will be awaited

with considerable interest.

JUDGE PARDEE, of the United States

Circuit Court in Louisiana, has refused

to appoint a receiver for the cracker

factory of Klotz & Co., of New Orleans,

on the complaint of the American Bis-

cuit and Manufacturing Company, "which

is the so-called Cracker Trust. Klotz &

Co. belonged to the trust for a time,

but, after giving notice thereof, took

possession of the factory which they

had put into the trust and operated the

business on their own account. The

trust asked the appointment of a receiver,

er, but the Judge refused on the ground that the company had been formed to control production and advance prices. He quoted the anti-trust law of Congress, and said that the organization was maintained in violation of the provisions of that law as well as of the laws of Louisiana. So it appears that the anti-trust law is of practical value. But there is no such law in Great Britain, which is the home of the most comprehensive and effective trusts in the commercial world.

THE NEW CHARTER AND CITY POLITICS.

With the adoption of the new city charter the City Council is in great measure shorn of its former importance. Its character and functions will undergo an entire change. There is an end of councilmanic government, with all that it implies. Among other things, it implies an end of log-rolling politics in the Council; an end of the corruption and jobbery connected with the awarding of contracts; an end of the you-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you business; an end of chicanery, deception and corruption in dealing with corporations; an end of wrangling over the distribution of spoils and of carving and distributing public interests to suit a few ward politicians; an end of running the city government as a party machine, and of subordinating the public welfare to party ends. All these abuses are inseparable from councilmanic government in large cities. They are an inherent part of the system as it formerly existed here, and as it still exists in other American cities, except a few which are fortunate enough to have adopted the system we now have.

With the end of the evils above named and others of a similar character will come a wholesome change in city politics. If the new charter is rightly and honestly administered there will not be much room under it for party politics, so called. City politics will consist mainly in the advancement of the city's interests by a faithful administration of public affairs, and the party that offers the best assurance of doing that will be the winning party. Indirectly one party or the other may profit in State or national politics by a faithful administration of the city government, but neither party can profit in the old-fashioned way of dispensing patronage and using the machinery of the city government for partisan purposes. That could be done under councilmanic government because of the divided responsibility and the comparative indifference of a ruling majority to public opinion. But under the new system of concentrated responsibility it will take a very bold and very bad Mayor to attempt to organize the city government as a political machine. And if any board attempts to do it in any department it will be the duty of the Mayor to call a halt and warn them to desist.

Along with this change in city politics will come a corresponding change in ward politics. With the end of councilmanic government and the frauds and abuses incident thereto comes an end of boss rule. The day of "little bosses" is at an end. There being no longer a chance for this sort of fellows to feather their nests in the Council, they will not spend money to get there. Corporations will not be interested in sending them there, because the Council will have little or nothing to do with corporation affairs. With the end of boss rule will come an end of boss leadership, of boss following and of bossism generally. It may take a little while to get rid of the Sim Coys, the Hickins and that ilk, but when they find their occupation gone they will go themselves. By a process of evolution they will drop out of sight. For a little while, perhaps, they will go on dictating nominations and controlling elections to the Council, but when they get their eyes fully opened to the fact that a position in the Council has ceased to carry with it any personal profit, official plunder or political "doonance" they will quit the business in disgust. Fellows who are "on the make" will not continue in politics when they discover that the avenues of profit are closed. All this will come about in time if the new government is faithfully administered.

Another result, and somewhat sad to contemplate, is that the Council meetings will undergo an entire change. There will be no more wild Western exhibitions of ward statesmanship, no more fierce wrangling over appointments to office, no more able debates concerning the rights of corporations, no more dead-locks over contracts, or filibustering for street improvements. All these and kindred matters are taken out of the hands of the Council and lodged with the executive departments. The functions of the Council will be confined strictly to legislating for the general welfare and for the peace and health of the city. This may make Council meetings very tame, compared with what they have been, but they will probably be much more orderly and business-like. What is lost in picturesqueness will be gained in dignity. As the character of the Council improves and the proceedings become more orderly and business-like, a better class of men can be induced to accept membership. All these improvements are likely to come under the new government if the people will but see that it is faithfully administered.

A CHARACTERISTIC MISREPRESENTATION.

The day Congress ended, Mr. Sayers, of Texas, a Democratic member of the committee on appropriations, was ready with a speech in which it was made to appear that the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress aggregate \$1,006,270,471, or an appropriation of \$188,306,612 more than the preceding Democratic Congress. It was too early to make accurate figures, for the reason that the amounts of money voted could not then be correctly given. As the Senate closed, Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, asked permission to print a statement of the appropriations of the Congress, as soon as they could be ascertained, in the Record. The Democrats could not wait for that, knowing from their experience last fall that a lie started in advance could not be overtaken by the truth for a long time. Senator Allison's statement has not

yet appeared, but in response to an inquiry he said that the total for the Congress would aggregate about \$969,700,000, or \$16,570,471 less than the figures given by Mr. Sayers of the House. It is safe to say that when Senator Allison's detailed statement is made public it will appear that his figures are correct and Mr. Sayers's are exaggerations. The correction made by Mr. Allison will have little weight with the opposition. The Democratic and assistant Democratic papers will continue to declare that the Republican Congress "looted the Treasury," voting away more than a billion of money. Senator Allison's figures make the appropriations of the Republican Congress \$171,736,141 in excess of the last Democratic Congress. The largest increase of appropriations was for pensions, the amount being \$38,654,846 in excess of the appropriations made by the Democratic House. The deficiency bills show an excess of \$32,233,547, of which \$38,000,000 was necessary to make up deficiencies which the Democratic Congress, in order to make a show of economy, failed to appropriate to carry out the requirements of existing laws. The remainder of the deficiency bill was caused by the increase of pensions. Taking these sums from the excess estimated by Mr. Allison, \$171,736,141, and there remains \$60,837,448 to be accounted for. The act for the repayment of the direct tax to the States requires \$15,727,000, which reduces the excess to \$45,110,448. The increase for the postal service, which included the foreign mail subsidy, is \$12,468,343. For years the people in all parts of the country have been complaining of the inadequate mail service. Fast mails were demanded between the large cities of the country by business men, and people generally asked for a more extensive and better service. The increased receipts which the better and more expensive system will yield will offset the increase of appropriations for the postal service. The increased appropriation for the navy was made necessary to pay for ships built by orders of Democratic Congresses and completed during the present fiscal year. Several millions were required to pay for the taking of the census, \$1,520,000 has been voted for the Columbian fair, quite a large sum was set apart to pay the awards incident to the passage of a bill to pay the French spoliation claims, and several millions more to pay bounties under the free-sugar arrangements. The river and harbor bill was large, because \$6,000,000 was voted to make a harbor at Galveston, Tex., and unusual appropriations were made for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi, which Mr. Sayers and his Democratic friends demanded with great emphasis. He then takes advantage of the patriotic liberality of a Republican Congress, which is never sectional, to raise a false cry of extravagance.

The following is from an editorial in the Sentinel describing the condition of State finances when the late Legislature convened:

The revenue system of the State had completely broken down. The income of the State had for years been far less than its requirements, which had been greatly increased by the establishment of a splendid system of public charities, unsurpassed in any other State. Our revenue laws were a confused jumble of illogical provisions, taken haphazard from the statute books of other States, ill-adapted to the conditions and circumstances of our people, admitting of the grossest inequalities and abuses, allowing the wealthy to escape taxation in the appropriation of property for taxation and the entire escape from taxation of the real estate of corporations, and individuals. To compel the payment of taxes, a complicated and oppressive system—if the word "system" can be applied to what was really little better than chaos—was created, but this single Legislature could hope to accomplish.

This is a scathing arraignment of the Democratic party and of previous Democratic legislatures. The claim that the debt-making policy gives us "our splendid system of public charities" is a false pretense. Most of these charities were established before the debt-making policy began, and the rest could and should have been established without it. The Democratic party deserves no credit for trying to patch up the State's finances after having neglected them for fifteen years and piled up a debt of \$9,000,000.

EDITOR WATTESON cannot get over being snubbed by Governor Hill. He says now that Hill lost a great opportunity when he received his letter—which, by the way, Hill says he never did receive. But Watteerson says if he had gone to Mr. Cleveland and said: "Here, Mr. Cleveland, there is an imputation that I sold you out in 1888; it is not true, but I am going to elect you, and if he had then taken hold or nominated and managed the canvass, and elected Cleveland, nothing in the world could have kept Hill down in 1890. The whole country would have gone for him with tremendous enthusiasm." Still harping on my daughter, Governor Hill's great offense was in not falling down and worshipping the Stuffed Prophet. "As it is," says Mr. Watteerson, "he will go into the Senate and be lost. He is nothing but a good organizer, anyhow. Of course, he is a bright, level-headed man, but he is not an orator or debater. There are plenty of men in the Senate who will overwhelm him—Morgan, Gray, Voorhees, Reagan, George, Butler. He will lose control of the machine, and that will be the end of him." Very likely, and Mr. Cleveland's end will come in another but quite as effectual way.

THE resolutions of the Commercial Club thanking those who were instrumental in securing the passage of the new city charter contained one important oversight. This was the omission to name the Commercial Club in the list of those to be thanked. As the club could not very well confer this honor upon itself, the Journal will take the liberty of doing so, confident that thereby it voices the sentiment of the entire community. To the club belongs the chief honor of originating the idea and formulating the plan of the charter, and of massing the influence that secured its passage. Some individual members of the club deserve special credit for their disinterested labor in the matter, but the club, as an organization, was the head and front of the charter movement. The success of the movement is a fine

illustration of the power of organized effort and of what may be accomplished in any community by the co-operative influence of its citizens when skillfully massed and directed to a common end. Indianapolis owes its new charter to the Commercial Club.

NEWSPAPER readers have for some time been vaguely conscious of a lack in the news of the day. Something, they could hardly say what, but something they had long been accustomed to seeing at this time of the year, has been missing from the dispatches. Now they know what it is; the omission has been supplied, the familiar item reappears. The fruit has been killed again, and all is well.

Now that Congress and the Legislature have adjourned the uninitiated may wonder what the newspapers will find to print. The patient editor knows that the problem remains the same as before—namely, what not to print.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Up to His Game.

Mr. Neverest—What would your rates be for a little game supper for four of us?

Caterer—What sort of game—confound it!

Cheering News.

Watts—I hear you are learning to ride a bicycle!

Potts—I am glad to hear you say so. I have been decidedly in doubt as to whether I was or not.

A Wish with Limitations.

Yabley—How would you like to be such a poet as Tennyson?

Mudge—I would like to make the money he does.

Unconsidered Trifles.

Vigo county has a physician who is also a preacher. By attending to the souls and souls he keeps himself on a very comfortable footing.

If we really must have a national vegetable, what is wrong with the electric-light plant?

Spring rises may now be expected in rivers and thermometers.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. ANNIE BRANT will represent the British section of the Theosophical Society at the meeting of the American section, which is to be held in Boston, April 30.

Mrs. HENRI GREVILLE, who has seen more of this country than most French women, says the American woman makes too many acquaintances and too few friends.

Mrs. GROVER CLEVELAND was somewhat surprised recently to find a check for \$500 in a letter from an enterprising man. In return for the money he wanted her recollections of the White House.

THOMAS A. EDISON, says rumor, is at work on a sure cure for that swell annoyance called the gout. If he should succeed in finding some kind of a lightning cure that will let us go right on living high, we will make him think his electrical discoveries "trifles, sir, mere trifles."

EDWIN CONANT, of Worcester, left an estate valued at \$300,000. Harvard College is named residuary legatee, and it is estimated that it will receive about \$100,000, which will be put into a new building to bear the testator's name. The college also gets real estate worth \$30,000.

"COUSIN" BEN FOLSON is quoted by "Ben Abou," of the New York Press, as having stated, in a recent letter, that Mr. Cleveland "is deriving an income as law-abiding as his former salary as President, and is so contented with his New York home and profession that he will eschew public honors."

According to stories which are circulated, the Emma Juch Opera Company is struggling bravely to make its way eastward. Recently the Northern Pacific, it is said, refused to take them from Tacoma to Spokane Falls unless fares were paid in advance, and a day was lost before Mr. Juch could manage to collect enough money to buy the tickets.

BENNY PITMAN, of Cincinnati, believes that he is the only person in this country who has shaken a hand that shook the hand of the great Wesley. "The poet Crabbe," he says, "who was the rector of the parish of the poor, who, as a Christian, was a man, and whose funeral I attended in my boyhood, was introduced to Wesley in his old age, and in the biography of the poet it is said that he received from Wesley 'the benevolent politeness.'"

It is said that the Emperor of Germany is perfectly aware that the malady he has in his ear may at any time become dangerous. The doctors have not hidden from him the fact that the state of his health is a very grave one, so the young Emperor has in his affairs ordered to be ready for any eventuality. It is asserted that the continual voyages and journeyings he makes are precisely because he requires change of air, and scene, for he has often feverish attacks and great pain.

KENTUCKY MASONS have the honor of having established the first home for the care of their widows and orphans. The home is located at Louisville, and is large enough for over two hundred inmates. The plan includes several shops, in which the inmates are made. The Masonic Home Journal is printed in the building, and also other matters relating to the order. There is a probability that the order of the institution do most of the work, and the younger ones are given instruction in various trades. The cost of the home is about \$100 a year for each inmate.

SPEAKER REED is a graduate of Bowdoin College. By his classmates he is remembered as a tall, gawky country boy when he entered the college in 1856. A friend told me a story about the Speaker's first declaration of independence. Reed wrote one that didn't suit him, and he tore it up and what do you suppose he finally settled upon? Not the tariff! It was "The Fear of Death," and it was the wisest and quietest essay ever college-boy ever prepared. You may always find Reed either in his room or else in the college library. He was a thorough student. Reed hasn't forgot any of his learning.

"HONEST" DEMOCRATS.

They Are Mighty Scarce, Especially Among Treasurers of Southern States.

Chicago Item.

The Junior Tammany organ in New York, in a broadside of abuse and mud-slinging, charges the old straw which it has thrashed over and over again during the past two years. Another organ, taking its cue from its file leader, reiterates the charges in the same vague way and sneers at the "thieving Republican officials," and congratulates the people upon the advent of "honest Democrats."

Our contemporary doesn't deign to mention a single instance of Republican thieving. The Inter Ocean will not be so modest as to Democrats, and will be more specific. In yesterday's issue we noted that this week it has been discovered there was missing \$589,150 from the vault of the State treasury of Delaware.

The Treasurer and officials are Democrats. Arkansas has been twice robbed—once by Churchill for \$80,000, and then by Woodruff for \$65,000. Both were Democrats. A Mr. Archer in Maryland is reported getting away with \$132,000, and they don't elect Republican Treasurers there. Alabama is short \$35,000, says Mr. Vincent, was not a Republican. "Honest Dick" Tate of Kentucky, was the pride of Democracy in that State, and he was short at the lowest estimate \$347,000. Hemingway, of Mississippi, was only in March \$315,000. Polk of Tennessee, only used \$400,000 of the people's money, while Burke, of Louisiana, gobbled \$287,000.

Accounting for It.

Philadelphia Press.

Governor Hill's affection for Connecticut criminals is not a subject for wonder. He himself has said it: "I am a Democrat."

A Type of His Party.

Governor Hill was entirely right when he said, "I am a Democrat." He is that above and before everything.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

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